# Theodore Parker's Sermon on Webster-

Preparations for a Move.

Preparations for a Move.

Washington, M. aday, Nov. 8, 1852.

Theodore Parker's Serm in on Webster has been in demand in Washington. It has been eagerly read. It contains many statements conflict with the facts; but its strong, American style-its fearless dealing with the faults as well as with the virtues of the Great Giant-commend it to the independent reader.

Mr. Webster had strong friends in Washing-

ton: but as a general thing they were more diseriminating than the men of the modern Athens. They admired the master intellect of the age. while they were not blind to the faults of its clay tenement. In this they differed from the men of Beston: they did not and do not believe that the "manufacture of cotton is the chief end of man and the glory of God." They are not provincial in their ideas, and do not believe in running a dead man for the Presidency, either out of admiration or spite.

Many years of Mr. Webster's life were spent in this Capital; and it would therefore be hard to claim for him what everybody knew he had not. He was not a Saint. Neither was Solomon, nor King David. But they both repented of their sins, and sought forgiveness from their So did Daniel Webster. The last few hours of his life were more sublime by far than the seventy years which preceded them. And

True, indeed, it is
That they whom Death has hidden from our sight,
Are worthiest of the minit's regard, with them
The Future cannot contraded in a Past—
Mortality's last exercise and proof

A private post mortem examination has been held upon the body of the 'Federal' party. Much bad blood was found in the system, particularly around the liver, which produced a hemorrhage, and consequent prostration. There is only one thing that can restore it to life and activity. IT MUST BE BORN AGAIN.

Great prepa ations are making by the Jack-

son Democratic Association to move the re-mains of the Whig party from the Executive offices up Salt River. Half the housekeepers ngton will suddenly find themselves, during March and April, without money to go to market with. This is the fate of those who trade upon that uncertain capital which men call Politics. Let no Whig complain. It is not mageanimous to wish to embarrass a party already so heavily laden. Places can be found for the industrious, and economy and industry will soon repair fortunes broken in the gay and profligate circles of the Capital. The tail of a plow and the handle of a hoe or flail are wonderful renovators of decayed moral constitu-

"Who lags for dread of daily work And his appointed task would shrink, Commits a faily and a crime; A scolless slave. A soulies slave,
A paitry knave,
A clog upon the wheels of time. With work to do and store of health, The man deserves not to be fre Who will not give That he may live, His daily toil for daily fee.

"And joy to him who o'er his teek Remembers T. il is Nature's plan Who, working, thinke, And never sinks HIS INDEPENDENCE AS A MAN." I speak as one who is to suffer, and will not

go out whining at his fate. The world is still wide, and business will always be brisk to those who are willing to reach up or stoop down to it with unmittened fingers. C. B. A.

#### Mr. Webster and J. Q. Adams. TRENTON, Tuesday, Nov. 9, 1852.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune :

I noticed in The Tribune of yesterday some remarks derogatory to the character and patriotism of Daniel Webster, in which, among other things, it was intimated, that it was the love of office that induced Mr. Webster to remain in the Cabinet of John Tyler, after the other members had resigned. There was no member of that Cabinet who more sensibly, and acutely felt on practiced upon the whole Cabinet by duplicity of John Tyler than Mr. Webster, and he forthwith determined to resign. Mr. Webster made that determination known to John Q. Adams, and Mr. Adams's reply to him was, that he must not resign the office of Secretary of State, for, said Mr. Adams, "If 'you resign we shall have War with England, for there 'is no other man in this country who can negotiate the 'difficulties with Great Britain on the part of the Government of the United States, and you must not resign 'under any considerations whatever."

These facts were reported to me soon afterward by a particular and intimate friend of Mr. Adams, who is now one of the ex-Government.

now one of the ex-Governors of Massachusetts, to whom Mr. Adams related the above particulars. Mr. Adams said that the suggestions that he made and pressed upon the consideration of Mr. Webster, induced him to reine consideration of Mr. Webster, induced him to be inquish his determination to resign, and to remain in the Cabinet until the difficulties with England were settled. The Treaty subsequently concluded between Mr. Web-ster and Lord Ashburton emiraced all the difficulties alluded to, which were happily adjusted in that instru-

With no feeling but that of justice to the illustrious

We have not the honor of Mr. Peter Briggs's acquaintance, and cannot say whether his testimony should or should not be received as conclusive on the point he contemplates. To us, however, in view of the personal relations generally subsisting between Messrs. Webster and Adams, and the sort of speech Mr. Webster saw fit to make in Faneuil Hall in 1842. Mr. Briggs's word goes for no more than some other man's oath.

# Education of Foreigners.

To the Editory of The Tribune I have always been a great admirer of the noble, liberal, and philanthropic principles of William H. Seward. I particularly admired his far seeing and statesman-like qualities in what I understood to be his proposition, to have teachers provided at the public expense, for the education of the children of the State—which teachers should be able to speak the language of the children, and who hold to the same religious faith

Seeing no way to get the young foreigners educated, except by person who could teach them English through the medium of their own language, and knowing that the religious prejudices of many emigrant parents would prevent them from sending their children at all to schools taught by Protestants, and believing

st all to schools taught by Protestants, and belaving that an Educated People is the only safe basis of republican institutions, I thanked him as an American citizen for his most megnanimus suggestion.

But, unhappity, I see in The Tribuse of today, in connection with remarks about the publication of Mr. Seward's Speeches, a sort of denial of all this. Am I mistaken I If so, my memory is very treacherous, as I am sure I read it in one of his Messages when he was Governer. Will you put this matter right I have defended the proposition and its author with great zeal for many years against silk stocking Whigs, who bate all foreigners except foreign dandies, and against rich bigets, who are as sure that they ought to rule in this world as they are that they shall have a monopely of Heaven; and I shall be much pained to find that so noble a proposition was not as I supposed, made by the only great stateman now living, Yours, &c.

A FULL RECORDED YANKER.

Our ' Full-blooded Yankee ' is probably fuller of blood than of brains .- Gov. Seward did propose to have Immigrant children in our Cities taught by persons speaking their mother tongues respectively and professing the faith of their parents ; but he did not propose that the children should be taught foreign languages nor the dormas of the Catholic (or any other) Church at the public expense. The distinction is a very important one, and we charge our 'Yankee' to remember it .- Ed.

She Manufacture.—The quantity of silk annually consumed by women and balloons is so great, that it is really astonishing how worms and mulberry ties keep up the supply. According to the Paris Review there are, in France, no less than 130,000 homs for silk, of which the products account in white to these sith of which the products amount in value to three kundred millions per amount. The fabrics of Lyons yield about or nearly two thirds of that sum—a molety of the whole is exported—three-fifths of the exports from Lyons, the United States consume the greater

part. Competition is formidable abroad, especially in Great Britain and Germany; but it was acknowledged at the Great Exhibition that Lyons retained preeminence in de igns and tissues. The 70,000 looms of Lyons occupy 175,000 individuals: one-half of these are dispensed over a radius of from 90 to 25 leagues; the others are in the bosom of the city. There are three bundred manuficturing firms, embracing from four hundred an ifity to five hundred names. The average earning of the operative is 30 cents per day. [Scientific American

### THE NEW-ENGLAND COURSE. Martin Luther.

### BY E. T. WHIPPLE, OF BOSTON

The opening Lecture of the New-England Course was delivered at the Brooklyn Institute last evening, by EDWIN P. WHIPPLE, Esq., of Boston, be-fore a large and highly appreciative auditory—his subject being the Life and Character of the Great Reformer. Of course it is impossible for us, in this brief sketch, to follow the lecturer closely through the range of keen, sparkling satire, acute analysis, or telling illustration, in which his subject was developed. It was characterized from beginning to end by an energy and igor of thought, a clearness and strength of judgment, and an elaborateness of finish, worthy of the highest grade of scholastic oratory.

He commenced by saying that it was a remark of Sir James Mackintosh, that in modern history three men stand preminently out, whose faith in others has given to modern society its shape and protection. These great representative men are Columbus, Luther and Bacon-the discoverer, the reformer, and the philosopher. Of these, none more forcibly challenges our attention than the peasant monk, Martin Luther. In him we behold one of the greatest specimens of robust manhood of modern times. The greatness of Luther is the greatness of Character—the greatness of a strong and impassioned Faith—the fusion of sense and thought into one indomitable vitality; so that words as well as acts are stamped with a depth of meaning The elements of his character were various; but the character had for its foundation the soul of fire, and of vehement passion. Force is his peculiar characteristic-force of thought, of speech, and of opinion. And this force came from a terrible unity of all his powers in one sublime power, and embodied one intense will. This tremendous vitality of Luther, this concentrated personal might, had its origin in a realiving mind,-in that power which vitalizes things into convictions, makes objects present to thought act with more inspiration to the will than objects immediately before the eye; and above all, gives that vision of spirits which leaves the soul as with wings, and draws it with irresistible fascination. Give to a man this conception of spiritual realities, and he always startles and smaxes his generation by the divine greatness of his speech and the moral audacity of his will. He feels that his being is in eternity, though his life be in time Everything Luther perceived, he perceived in its life and substance-it became to him food and aliment With him opinions passed swiftly into principles, and principles deepened into motives, and motives tore through that icto actions. This great power was firs exercised on the superstitions of his time. Born in 1484, at Eisloben, in Sexony, and the son of a miner, he early exhibited a desire to study law, which he accordingly entered upon, at Eisenach and Erfurt. In hi boyhood his father used the rod and his mother superstiticus fear : and it is chronicled that on one remark able occasion he received Afteen floggings from an accomplished professor of the birch. But his high spirit was not to be thus broken. One day he fled from home, and on his return his mother scourged him till the blood came; and again she scourged him unmercifully just for one miserable nut he had eaten. At home or a school no pains were bestowed upon his religious train ing. He had no other idea of Christ than to form Han in his mind as sitting on a rainbow surrounded with splendor. Poverty was added to his sufferings. He sang in the streets for a subsistance, going from door to door and 'crying aloud, "Brend, for God's sake!" And of this he was not ashamed.

In the University at El-cuach he remained four years. Here his nature was genially developed in the study of logic, of law, and music, and in the free expression to that susceptibility to the pleasurable and that rich humor which were characteristic of his nature. But beneath this cheerfulness a morbid conoueness and superstitious fear were working in

the depths of his being.
In 1505, the circumstance of a friend being killed at his side, by lightning, induced him to become a monk. Much to the anger of his father, he entered the Augus tine order ano in 1507 was ordained a priest. In the early part of his career he was one of the most intolerant champions of the Papal authority-a fanatical Cath lic-and anathematized the Reformer Huss as a heretic.

He amazed the monks among who he was placed by the fervor and earnostness of his faith. "If ever monk got to Heaven," said he, "by monkish actions, I will would at times conceive himself forsaken of God. Horrid shapes danced deliriously before him. In the course of a year this mental anguish had completely changed his appearance. His erect body lost its vigorous strength, and his black penetrating eye became dull and sunken. But his mind still retained its wonted vigor.

In 1507 he was consecrated as a priest and in 1508 was sent to Italy as a missionary. He went to Rome full of joy with the thought of quenching his thirst at the fountain head of Religion. As he approached the city, he fell upon his knees, and cried : " Hail to thee, O holy Rome!" But he returned shocked at all he saw. His great soul hungered for salvation, but found that religion there was but a political machine, or a ruling Craft and worldliness, luxury and licentiousness met his gaze at every step. He found it to be a common remark in the streets of the city, that "If there be a Hell, Rome is built upon it."

In 1512, at the early age of 20, he was made Doctor of Divinity. In 1517, John Tetzel, a Dominican, set up the business of selling indulgences and absolutionsbusiness which he pursued with all the craft of a Yankee tinman and the wrath of a Carolinian disunionist. Against this man Luther commenced a vicorous oppo sition. Leo X, seems to have possessed every qu cation to be at the head of Christendom, except Christianity. He did not object to the merchandise of absolutions, if he could thereby obtain the means of purchasing the Second Book of Livy.

Passing on the lecturer dwelt at some length upon

that period in Luther's life (1518) when he was cited to appear at Rome to answer to the charge of heresy. remarked that if he had contented himself with attacking the Papacy, he would have had all Germany with him; but he attacked the fundamental doctrines of the Church. He then passed to a glowing description of his trial at the Diet of Worms, where the Pope tried every means possible to have him condemned. He was summoned to appear before this Diet on the 13th of April, 1521. He set out on this journey with the full assurance that he would never return. The thought of martyrdom, bowever, far from frightening him, inspired his soul with great courage. friends tried to persuade him from going. But no. His mind was made up to go; "and," said he, "though they should kindle a fire reaching from Wittenberg to Worms, yet would I go, and trust in the Lord." Arrived at the hall of trial, he was not allowed to speak in defense of his doctrines, but was commanded to retract his sayings. To this Luther replied, "I neither can nor will retract anything. It is neither safe nor prudent to do aught against conscience, and I cannot otherwise.

God help me. Amen." He was placed under the ban of the Emperor, under an edict which accused him of stirring up rebellions, &c.; and those to whem he was delivered up were commended to keep him safe. The Elector, Frederick, acted with characteristic prudence. As a wise statesman, he determined that the peace of the Empire should not be disturbed. He was also determined that Luther should not be sacrificed. He hurried Luther cut of the city, and had him secreted in

ome distant part of the country as a safe refuge.

The lecturer followed Luther's career after this to the close of his life, in Warburg Castle, in the year 1546, and closed with a beautiful apostrophe to his un dyleg memory. The lecture was listened to throughout by the most marked attention, and often rapturous-

The second lecture of the course will be delivered. at the same place, next Tuesday evening, by Rev. H. N. Hudson, of Northampton, Mass.

VETERAN VOTERS .- The Painesville Telegraph (Ohio) says Dea. Rider and James Wood worth, of that town, both of whom voted for George Washington, for President, voted last Tuesday for John P. Hale.

# THE ELECTION.

### New-York.

Queens .- For Congress, John A. King (Whig,) has 2,372; James Maurice (Dem.,) 2,555. For A-sembly, Boerum (Whig.) 1,833; Creft (Maine Law), 1,034; Smith (Dem.,) 1,684.

(Dem.) 1,084.

Delawarz.—Pierce's majority, 742; Seymour,
312; Csunen (Dem.) for Clerk, 940; Congress, Chase
(Whig.) 1,290; Sheriff, McDonald (Whig.) 200. Stewart
(Whig.) undoubtedly elected Assemblyman for Hd Disriet.

Erie-[Official]-Does not change results as

Life—[Official]—Does not change results as before reported. Whig Assemblymen are elected, and a Whig Sheriff, by 500 majority.

Chotauque—[Official.]—Scott, 1,909 majority: Crooker, [Whig for Congress, 344: Hant, for Governor, 1,941. For Assembly, in the 1st District, Seisions (Whig) has about 200 majority; Ild District, Eliworth, (Whig) 563 majority.

Cattaraugus gives Fenton, (Dem.) for Congress 300 majority with the town of Ricce to be heard.

gress, 900 majority, with the town of Rice to be heard from, which gives about 100 Democratic majority, mak-ing Heuben E. Fenton (Dem.) elected to Congress in the XXXIIId District by about 600 majority.

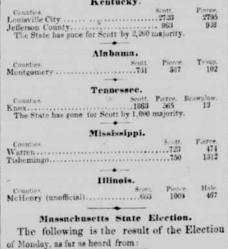
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	New-Jerse	y.		
Counties.	Scott	Pie	nne.	Booms
Camden		1 16	396	570
	Pennsylvan	ia.		
Counties:	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.	Brown.
Dauphin		2875	29	4
Millin	1392	1620	1	
		2001		144
Union		1994	4.0	
Mercer		2696	768	66.
Bucks	4928	5796	.58	22
Bdeford		2319	3.5	0.0
Westmoreland.		5509	119	088
	Virginin.		Scott.	Pierre.
Counties.				915
Deciord		*******	167	454
Druhswick		******	1024	1421
Greenber	****************		591	478
Kima Classes	*****************	*******	132	166
Princess Apre			409	312
Pockingham			575	2473
Southampton			4/98	455
Mecklenling			3/3	681
Clarke			386	253
Floraboth City			214	159
Shenandoah			2001	29.2
Norfolk City			267	791
Nansemond			500	452
				277
				1006
				647
				648
				1034
Gloucester			. 297	372
Buckingham			438	530
Harrison			. 536	997
Lancaster			136	122
Berkeley			693	835
Loudoup		*******	1813	788
				1043
Richmond City.			1855	1005
				302
	***************			1253
Hale receive	d 2 votes in London	Co.	1101	1105
e construction	North Caroli			
Counties.		264	ott.	Pierre.

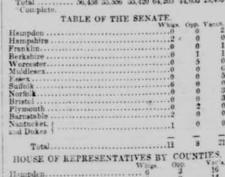
North Carolina.
Counties. Scott. P.
Pasquotenk
Canoden 503
Currituck 134
New-Hanover 383
Bladen
Duplin
Brunswick 352
Nush 91
Wayne
Cumberland 811
Edgecombe
Franklin
Onslow
Wake1032
Warren 167
Johnston
Oratige
Randolph1030
Richmond 691
Sampson 693
Moore 546
Montgomery 643
Stanly
Robeson
Granville
Guilford1552
The State has probably gone for Pierce by 200 to
unjority.
Georgia.

Baldwin	177	269	51	31
Burke	12	177	69	1
Chatham	305	1175	6	15
Clarke		225	141	258
Cobb	302	975	113	20
Effingham	18	61	93	3.5
Greene		172	145	**
Gordon	171	484	12	53
Gwinnett	59	393	314	71
Houston		503	23	**
Jefferson		93	196	1
Lee		223	42	10
Lincoln		150	119	11
Morgan		386	197	2.0
Newton		202	20	23
Putnam		777	20	9
Muscogee		627	145	39
Richmond		377	193	1474
Spalding		- 76	248	
Taliaferro		399	300	107
Walton			45	
Washington		451 308	147	92
Warren			70	26 26
Upson	341	324	70	
Tetnall		55	30	
Bibb	313	786	28	,
Columbia	110	259	115	
Campbell		538	23	125
Jackson		42	23	123
Scriven		171	36	51
Floyd	568	494	92	03
Meiriwether	e e e 1323	634	23	
Forsyth		589	39	37
Baldwin	183	272	51	- 31
Bullock	400 **	280		
Troup received 36 vo	ites in Mu	iscogee an	d 7 m Sp	alding.
	Kentuc	ky.		
Counties.			cott.	Pinroe.
Louisville City			27.23	2795
Jefferson County			863	938
The State has gone for	or Scott b	v 2,200 mm	ajority.	
THE STREET HAR BOOK IN		A 14-0000	T#11010#10	
	Alaban	ma.		
A CONTRACTOR		South	Pierce:	Tesus.
Counties.		731	587	102
Montgomery	A		-	

Ind. W. Ind. Demv 23 4



			GOVE 1852.			1851.	
Counties. To	or the	Clifford	Hisbor.	Mann.	Wint'rp	Bout'L	Palifry
Suffolk		5100	2576	2256	7893	3905	1.94
Fasex		5560	3576	5580	9135	6080	383
Middlesex		8892	5675	5338	10,608	8623	425
Worcester		7067	5074	7706	7924	6009	744
Hampshire*		3289	1506	1365	3900	1514	135
Hampden "		8423	5307	1089	3756	3414	61
Franklin		2611	1993	1351	2738	1947	124
Berkshire		\$490	3553	910	3706	3178	76
Norfolk		4898	2336	3453	4920	3146	256
Bristol		4367	2607	2965	4402	3209	194
Plymouth		5360	1625	2965	4050	2053	280
Barnstable		1501	739	440	1469	795	137
Duker		14.4				0.0	100
Nantucket			9.0	*1	**	74.6	0.0
Total	3			20 400	E4 305	11.050	06 40



HOUSE OF REPRESE		BY COU	NTIES.
	White	Oup.	16
Hampden		3	14
Franklin		3	17
Berkshire		- 6	21
Worcester		14	0.7
Middlesex		2.3	6
Suffolk		2	26
Fager		5	25
Briatol		4	17
Plemouth		4	12
Bartstable	**********	3	0
Nantucket			0
Dukes		-	-
		60	999

FOR CONGRESS

Ist District.—Zeno Scudder (Whig) elected. IIId District.—Leno Schader (Whig) 4,668: Underwood (Dem.) 1,129, Austin (H. Dem.) 2,046; Adams (F. S.) 3,732; Scattering 29. No choice.

IVth District.—Walley (Whig) 4,014; Dowley in on the sage.

(Dem.) 1708 : Ellis (F. S.) 989 ; Scattering 22. Walley Whig) elected, maj. 1,295.

With District.—Appleton (Whig) 2,653: Thax-

ter (Dem.) 1,241; Barlingame (F. S.) 748; Sentiering 49; Cambridge, Chelses, and 5th Ward in Boston to hearfrom. Appleton elected.

VIth District.—No choice.

VIIth District .- Five towns give Bell (Whig) .044 Renks (Dem.) 738; Brooks (H. Dem.) 63; Bolles F. S. 069; Scattering 18. No choice. VIIIth District.—Twenty-three towns give

Wentworth (Whie) 1,782; Butler (Dem.) 1,407; Beard (H. Dem.) 77; Wilson (F. S.) 1,724; Scattering 19. No

IXth District -Thirty-seven towns give Barton (Whig) 4,919; Davis (Dem.) 4,286; De Watt (F. S.) 5,211; Scattering 1. No choice.

Xth District.—Dickinson (Whig) 6,449; Cutler (Dem.) 4,540; Hopkins (F. S.) 2,544; Scattering 81; No choice.

XIth District.-Goodrich (Whig) 6.843; Gris-

wold (Dem.) 6,271; Robinson (F. S.) 2,010; Scatt 20. No choice, CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION. In about 300 towns, the vote upon the ques-tion of calling a Convention to revise the Constitution of the Commonwellth, stands 46,238 yeas, 41,045 nays, Majority of yeas 5,133. The vote of the remaining t was will not materially vary this result.

We learn from The Ellsworth (Me.) Herdesir of Amira Townsena in August as, by rand-against her in reckless driving. The cause was heard before his Honor Judge Appleton. Arno Wiswell, County Atterney, appeared for the State, and Thomas Robinson for the prisoner. He was convicted, and sen-tered to ix months imprisonment in the County Jail. terced to its months' imprisonment in the County Jail. The sentence, though light is sufficient perhaps to teach "fast drivers" that human beings are more valuable

The Greene County Whig gives a 'picter' of a green turtle—a large, fat fellow—coming in the election returns under the following capt
"Lightning Express! Dreadful Splashy Traveling!"

### THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNK Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Beaver-sts

The Crescent City at Havana. PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 9, 1852. The North American and Ledger this morning publish the details of the reception of the Crescent

City at Havana, by telegraph from New Orleans. It appears that on the Crescent City approaching the harbor, a pilot came alongside, who, however declined toking her into port, on learning Mr. Smith was on board. The captain took the responsibility and proceeded to the anchorage.

The Captain of the Port came on board, and declared that no communication could be held with the shore until he communicated with the Captain-General. On returning, he said his orders were to permit the mails and regular passengers to land, but none

Lieut. Davenport exhibited a letter from Judge Sharkey, the U.S. Consul at Havena, in which assurances were given that the difficulty had been settled with the American Minister, Judge Conklin.

The Captain of the Port declared this was a mistake, and that the difficulty was not settled, but the mails and passengers on this occasion would be allowed to land. He further said if Mr. Smith remained on board when the steamer returned from New-Orleans, no communication with the shore could be allowed. He also said the Spanish Minister at Washington had written that Smith would not be allowed to return to Havana in

Lieut. Davenport replied that Mr. Smith being a private citizen could go when and where he pleased, without hindrance by the American Government.

Lieut. Davenport wrote to the American Consul, who came on board, and had a long conversa-tion with Lieut. Davenport, whom he informed that the passengers would be allowed to land-when a number

Señor Morales, one of the Crescent City's consignees, came on board and stated that if Purser Smith would write a letter to the Governor-General denying the charges preferred, the difficulty would be adjusted. Lieut. Davenport replied he would suffer none of his officers to communicate with the Cuban authorities, inasmuch as Lieut. Porter had twice distinctly disowned the imputations.

Lieut. Davenport had permission to land with his officers, but refused accepting a privilege denied to his predecessor. Nothing else of importance

[We have been favored by M. O. Roberts, Esq., the agent of the Crescent City, with the following authentic intelligence received over the wires last night from the agents at New-Orleans. The dispatch it will be observed confirms that received from our own correspondent at New-Orleans, and published on Monday, and also confirms in all essential particulars the above dispatch to the Philadelphia papers.]

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 6, 1852. M. O. ROBERTS.—Crescent City arrived last night, was permitted to land Havens mails and passengers, but was notified she would not be allowed to do so on her return. potified she would not be allowed to do so on her return.
The U. S. Consul informed Capt. Davenport that he had
seen a letter from the Spenish Minister to the Captain
General, wherein he states that he had been assured by
the acting Secretary of State, C. M. Conrad, that neither
Capt. Porter nor Purser Smith should be permitted to return in the Crescent City. And the Captain General
expressed his surprise that this assurance had not been
complied with in this instance.

1 R. Jayannese J. R. JENNINGS

# Massachusetts State Election.

# REPUBLICAN OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Tuesday, Nov. 9, 1852.

SPRINGFIELD, Tuesday, Nov. 9, 1852. 
The expresses of The Springfield Republican and The Boston Atlas, Journal and Advertiser, have collected the returns of the election of Monday throughout the State. The last returns were not received until 6 o clock this morning. All the State but a few small towns is received, embracing over 300 towns. The vote for Governor is, John H. Clifford (Whig) 56,550. Heary W. Bishop (Dem.) 35,371, Horace Mann (F.S.) 33,414, all others 419.

Hampshire Co. has elected two Whig Senators. Suffolk Co. six, Barnstable two, and Nantucket and Dukes one. Total, 11 Whigs.

Berk-hire has elected one Opposition Senator, Worcester five, Plymouth two. Total, 8.

There are two vacancies in Humpden, one in Franklin, one in Berkshire, six in Middlesex, five in Essex, three in Norfolk, three in Bristol. Total vacancies, 21. Essex Senators are in doubt.

If the Collition cardidates are chosen, the Senate will stand, on assembling, 11 Whigs to 13 Opposition.

The Wrigs have elected 90 Representatives, the Opposition 60, and there are 227 vacancies, some of which will doubtless be filled at a future trial though the Liquor Law question will prevent a large House.

The proposition for a Convention to revise the Constitution has been carried by a majority of 54,193.

Zeno Scudder, Samuel H. Walley and Wim, Appleton, Whigs, have been elected to Congress from Districts Nos. 1, 4 and 5. In all the other Districts there is no choice. At the next trial a plurality elects, and Whigs will be elected in nearly, if not all, the Districts is no choice. At the next trial a plurality elects, and Whigs will be elected in nearly if not all, the Districts here is no choice for Governor by the people, but Col. Clifford's plurality is 21,000. Gen. Scott's plurality was 7,000.

wss 7,000.

The probability is that the Whige will retain their present majority in the Legislature through the future trials.

### The Election Frauds at Pittsburgh. Pritssurgh, Tuesday, Nov. 9, 1852. The investigation into the alleged election

frauds still progresses and further implications have been brought to light. Among others arrested, are Cor-oner Lowy (who has given ball in \$6,000.) Joseph Ran-dolph, Barker, the High Constable, &c. Col. Kent, the Democratic candidate for Sheriff, intends to contest the right of Mr. Magill to the office. The case is to be argued on Saturday next.

# Democratic Celebration at Easton, Pa.

Easten, Pa., Tuesday, Nov. 9, 1852. The Democrats held a jubilee here last night in celebration of their victory. They paraded the streets in hundreds, with torches, transparencies, &c. An old soldier was placed in a wagon, with a tremendous bowl of soup, representing Gen. Scott on his way to the hospital. The meeting was addressed by Capt. Roeder. Fire at Lenex, Mass .- Fall of Snow.

Springfield, Tuesday, Nov. 9, 1852.

Bonney's iron foundry at Pittsfield was entirely destroyed by fire between 1 and 2 o'clock on Sunday morning. A bern and carpenter's shop adjoining, belonging to Charles Pitt, were, the barn wholly, and the shop partially consumed. Mr. Bonney's loss is estimated at \$3,000, and Mr. Pitt's at \$500. Snow fell at Lenox last night.

Murder of a Son-in-law of Gov. Foote's. Thomas Carnal, son-in-law of Gov. Foote,

### Arrest for Assaulting a Girl.

Officers Manning and Johnson arrested a man named George Best to-day, charged with being one of the persons who growsly seamled and violated a young German girl some time since near Hulson.

### Railroads in the British Provinces.

The Legislature have provided for the construction of a railroad from Detroit to Trois Pistoles, and the other Provinces for one from Hallax to Miramichi. The House passed an address to the Queenupon

### Movements of Southern Steamers. SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Nov. 9, 1852. The steamship Florida, Capt. Woodhuli, ar-

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Nov. 9, 1852.
The mail steamship Union, Capt. R. Adams, arrived here at 5 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning from New York.

### The Southern Mail. The Southern mail has failed beyond Rich-

Philadelphia News Items.

mond to night.

respondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
PHILADELIHIS, Tuesday, Nov. 9, 1852.
Last week an adroit boarding-house thief Last week an adroit boarding-house thief robbed a number in this city and vicinity. The places, among others which suffered were the ostablishments of Mr. Hatch, Camden: Mrs. —, Fourth et, near Plum, Southwark; Mrs. Dougherty, Cypress alley, and Mrs. Marct, corner of Schuylkill Fourth and Market-sts., City; and Mr. Clemens, and Mrs. Summer, Northern Liberties. The amount of property he thus obtained in a few days, as far as ascertained, would probably reach in the aggregate, upward of \$500 in value. The valuables consisted of money, jewelry, clothing, &c. The sufferers were generally mechanics and other working men, woose circums ances made their losses very severe to bear.

The rascal invariably selected plain boarding-houses, where the boarders, being men compelled to work to re-

The rascal invariably selected plain boarding houses, where the boarders, being men compelled to work regu-larly and constantly for a living, were not likely to be found in their rooms, except at meal times, and at night. He nearly always came to the houses that he chose for his depredations at an early hour in the fore-

The following was the modus operands of the rascal:

He would call et a boarding house, represent himself as a mechanic, and engage board, never objecting to go into a room with others. After arranging preliminaries with the hendledy, he would start off for his baggage, returning in from ten to twenty minutes with a new common truck, such as could be bought cheap at almost any sheestore. The trunk, in every instance, he carried himself.

Once in his apartment, he would call for a towel, say,

himself.

Once in his apartment, he would call for a towel, saying that he wanted to wash and dress, and he was particular in shatting himself in the room, so as to be secure from observation. He would then proceed, as quickly as possible, to rifle the trunks, valies, boxes, and drawers of the hearders, and hurriedly collecting as much plunder as he could carry away without exciting aspaceton or notice, took his departure. If eacountered, with a bundle, on the stairs or in the entry, as he went out, why he had a ready excuse, viz. he was going to get some washing done, and would be in to dinner.

This of course, would be the last ever seen of him.

dimer.

This of course, would be the last ever seen of him. His trunk when opened, would be empty of anything save a small bag, or a paper package, the contents of which always proved to be coarse sait! What the idea of this was, unless to give the trunk a deceptive weight and bulk, may be left to the conjecture of the reader.

The scoundrel is variously described, not only as to the course of the reader. dres, but sge and appearance. It is certain that he has had a variety of dresses for disguise, scarcely ever wear-ing exactly the same articles of apparel, with the object, deubtiess, of readering the question of his identity paz-

About 7 o'clock this morning, a seriour affair

About 7 o'clock this morning, a seriour affair tock piace at Harper's brick yard, corner of Schuykill 7th and Federal-ts., in West Moyamensing. A young fellow nemed George Gilespie, nicknamed "Suple, who was employed at the yard, came there drunk. The foreman, in consequence of his condition, would not let him go into the gang to work, and put a colored man in his place as molder.

Gillsepie went away in a rage, and soon after came back with a gun loaded with duck shot. Walle the colored man was standing at the table moulding, and the gang were working all around, and a boy was in the act of bearing away the newly made bricks. Gillsepie deliberately fired the gun into the group. The greater portion of the load was lodged in the back of the head ard neck of the colored man and boy—the latter being diregerously wounded and the former so much hurt as to cause profuse hemorrhage.

to cause profuse hemorrhage.

A shot also hit a whit man, a stranger, who stood near the colored man, under the eye. The other workmen

The desperate yours man was soon afterward assested and locked up. At noon to-day he underwent an examination, and was committed.

Last evening, as Jacob Culp, of Newark, Last evening, as Jacob Culp, of Newark, N. J., brother-in-law of Police Marshal Keyser, was coming in from Germantown in a vohicle, with his wife, and another lady, and two-children, near the intersection of Sixthet and the Germantown Road, he was run into by a person going out of town in a light one horse wagon. The result of the collision was the complete wreck of Mr. Culp's wagon, and the throwing of timedit and the ladies and children out into the road. Mr. C. had his leg shockingly wounded, and some of his ribs broken. The rest of his party, including the children, miraculously escaped.

children, miraculously escaped.

The horse of Mr. C.—a line large bay—ran of, and has not since been heard of. The person who ran into Mr. Culp's wagon, kept on his way, never once stopping to discover what mischief he had done. The people on the road, however, were very kind to Mr. Culp, especially the nearest apothecary, and a young butcher hamed Kittenhouse, who geared up a wagon and drove him and his family into town to the Marshal's house, where Mr. C. is now attended by Dr. Hattield.

At noon to-day, John Wyble, Gottlieb Glob. At noon to-day, John Wyble, Gottlieb Glob, alias John Smith, John Shick, Martan Richling, and Kunkender Richling, bis Shick, Martan Richling, and Kunkender Richling, bis Wife, underwent an examination in the effice of the Station-house of the North east City Division of the Consolidated Police, before Alderman Tannas of Germantown. The testimony fixed upon the mother policy of the store of Jones and Magargee, Germantown, the office of Mr. Harper, manufacturer, near that place, and the mill of Mr. Sunpson, West Philadelphia. Also several other robberies of tools, &c., in the vicinity of Germantown and West Philadelphia, and other places.

other places.

The prisoners were committed to take their trial. Toe The prisoners were committed to take their than I de-bail demanaed was \$3,000 for Wyble; \$3,000 for Glob; \$2,000 for Richling; \$500 for Fulck, and \$300 for the woman. Security was entered for her. Being surround-ed by young children, and having an infant in her arms, her case excited much pity. The men were all taken to

A two-story brick carpenter shop, situated Sixth at above Brown, was destroyed by fire this orning at an early hour. Total loss about \$1,200, he beers are John Rice, John Watson, and Harman omlinson. Mr. Rice is insured.

Rain is falling again this afternoon, which is

orking up the usual quantity of mud in our streets.

The oration, delivered before the Historical The oration, delivered before the Historical seciety yesterday, was one worthy alike of the subject and of the audience. Felicitous cromarks The Bulletin) as Judge Conrad is on such occasions, he was never, perhaps, more happy than at this celebration. The past lived before the hearer, under the vivid words of the speaker. The theme was one new also to public oracre, but one full of striking events, besides being of deep interest to Pennsylvanians; it was "Pennsylvania from the beginning of the Revolution to the adoption of the Constitution in 1730."

The Lansemst Hall was crowded with a brilliant The Lansemst. Hall was crowded with a brilliant nucleace. Among the distinguished individuals proceed we noticed Mr. Granville John Penn, Hon. James Bucharan, Bishop Upfold. Gen. Patterson, Mr. Schoolcraft and others. After the oration the members of the society dined at the United States Hotel, about ninety persons being present. Thos. Biddle, Esq., presided, assisted by John Cadwalader, Esq., and Dr. Geo. W. Norris. Speeches were made, in reply to toasts, by Mesers. Euchanan, Ingersoll, Meredith, Penn, Reed, Gilpin, Tysee, Dr. Coates, Judge Sharswood, Armstrong and others.

The whole celebration passed off with the greatest colat.

# ITALY.

### The Crimes of Despotism. GENOA, Monday, Oct. 11, 1832

Though much has been said by the reactionary prints respecting a pretended secret society called Amazzarelli, yet it is now becoming evident that such Society never had any real existence, and that the only object of the "powers that be" in striving to make the world believe the accusation was to use that as a sort of palliation for their own wholesale murders. The number of executions in Italy since the triumph of the reaction in 1849 amounts to upward of three thousand, without taking into account those who have died in prison, or who have lost their health in dungeons, or who are yet in confinement or in exile. One might imagine that such severe lessons daily repeated would cause the Italians to bend before the force of the united in vaders, but on the contrary there exists from one end to the other of the Peninsula a resolute, unconquerable stubbornness which no power of the Government Police and Military can overcome, while both parties are thoroughly convinced that the present state of things is only provisional.

The twenty four victims executed on the 1st of October at Senegaglia are well known to be innocent of the crime laid to their charge. They were men whom the Reaction considered good patriots-as such they killed yesterday at Kentucky Bend, Missi sippi Riv-cy James Cernel, whose father he wounded a few the attitude of the people is as menacing as ever—and

the only result obtained by this butchery has been to increase the exasperation and to add a fresh item to the long account of political reprisals which at no very

distant day the party in power will have to pay. The accusation against these men was similar to that of the Englishman Murray, namely: participation is the death of those Jesuits caught plotting in favor of the enemy. Now the fact is that the Government of the Republic had, at the moment, caused every person to be arrested upon whom any over so slight suspicion could fall-they were sent to the Castle of Spoleto, and on the approach of the Austrians they were transferred by the military commandant to Rome. They reached Rome just before the French occupation and escaped in the afusion; and although they were only arrested provisionally and were not all guilty, yet none returned to Senegaglia or Ancons, but got away to South America. The execution now of men on this charge is a mockery. liad the Government of the Republic taken vigorous measures sgainst the Jesuits, instead of using such extreme forbearance, the enemies of their country would not have dared publicly to brave the public, and thus to bring down vengeance on their own heads.

In Piedmont matters go on bailty. All good and lib-eral journalists have been driven into exileor are under legal process. In consequence the papers which speak truth fearlessly are stopped. Four days ago a list of 250 political refugees, residing here, was made out : thirty to be sent out of the country and the rest to be scattered in various towns. Among them were the most di tinguished of the refugees and some members of the Committee of Benevolence. The object of the Sardinian Government is to scatter these men and then singly to expel them, rather than cause a commotion in this town by driving out of the country so large a num ber of eminent men in one day. A coup d'état may daily be expected here to get rid of the word Constitution, though the King is as absolute de facto and the lib-erty of individuals is as slight as can be under any re-

A picture of one part of Italy is very nearly a picture (politically) of all other parts. Bomba has, however, taken aversion to vessels arriving from the United States of America, which other Italian Princes have not dared to show. On the arrival of a vessel from America it is boarded by police and military. Captain and mete, together with the crew, are landed in custody the two former being only strictly watched as being res pensible for any revolutionary or suspicious letter or document which may be found on board. The vessel is then searched by police and custom-house officers.
If nothing contraband (politically) be found then the cargo is sent to custom-house. Then a fresh search of cargo is made, and the police examine the ship most min-tely, unnsiling suspicious places and pulling things to pieces. During these operations no one except police or custom house officers is permitted to have access to the vessel-nor can the captain converse with the consignees. Should nothing be discovered which can alarm the authorities, then the captain and erew return to the vessel. Letters by vessel or by post coming from she United States are opened, and if anything ap-

jected to all the vexations of Italian vessels, but all the officials of Bomba dare to do, to annoy them and impede all communication, is done. About two months ago a mate, named Perandelli, had Bible with him which had been given to him by the New-York Bible Society. It was seized as a most criminal book. To save any one else from implication be confessed it was his. He was sent with the offending book to a Court-Martial, and immediately sentenced to ten years of chains in the gallyes with thieves and mur-

pears which is not perfectly understood, it is destroyed

upon suspicion. The vessels of Americans are not sub-

derers! He is now explaining his crime!

A day of reckening is coming—may it come quickly to put an end to such horrors.

### CANADA.

Adjournment of the Provincial Parliament-Commercial Policy of Canada-Cholera-Toronto and Guelph Railroad-The Presidential Election, &c., &c.

Toronto, Saturday, Nov. 6, 1852. The ajdourement of the Canadian Parliament from Wednesday next to the 14th February, and the election of a Democratic President for the United States, delays the adoption of the Commercial policy of Gov-er.ment. The Inspector has twice reiterated his adherence to that policy within a few days. When prepared to force his policy on the House before the ad-journment, Mr. Hincks said that his course would depend upon what action would be taken by Congress. He also declared that great advantage had already accrucd to this country by the course that had been taken on the Fishery question. He did not specify these ad-vantages, but said it would yet appear that they had

Government, but no vote was taken, and nothing new of importance elicited. Mr. Merritt has given notice of the folk wing resolutions on the subject, with a view

been attained. The House has discussed Mr. Young's

resolutions in opposition to the Commercial policy of

folic wing resolutions on the subject, with a view to found on them an address to the Queen:

1. That while a Treaty is pending between Great Britain and the United States for regulating the commercial intercourse between the latter country and these colonies, if is the duty of this House to express the opinion of the people of this Fravince thereon at the carliest moment.

2. That to ensure the future peace and prosperity of the inhabitants, and the permanency of any Treaty between the two countries, it should be based on the true principle of recipricity.

3. That the mutual interest of the citizens and inhabitants of each country would be best promoted by opining the free and common use of the Sca, Lakes, Rivers, Canals, Harbors and Casato of each respective country under the same charges which now are, or hereafter may be, imposed by either Government, for the regulation of their own subjects.

jects.

4. That the vessels or craft built in one country may be purchased and owned by the inhabitants of the other, and coast tirely in each, all bounties and duties on vessels, and on food, timber, fish and all other natural productions of the respective countries should be removed, and that all intercourse for the purposes of navigation and commerce on these products should be placed on the same footing, without any greater restriction than would be imposed under one general covernment. Although the determination to adjourn the

Although the determination to adjourn the Legislature is based on the prevalence of the cholers at Quebec, I do not think the disease is very virulent. In addition to Quebec, it prevails more or less at Toronto, Hamilton and other places. There have been a few deaths in the Lunntic Asylum here, and this morning there are five cases in the institution. One of the Sisters of Charity was attacked last night, but beyond this I hear of no cases in the city.

The Toronto and Guelph Railroad has been put under contract, at \$29.632 a mile. The contractors are Canadians, Mr. A. T. Galt, of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway, being one of the parties. The Railroad Committee of the House of Assembly decided against granting the right to this Company to extend their line to the western limits of the Propince, on the ground that it would interfere with the Great Western, es a part of the main trunk line. The House, however, reversed the decision of the Committee, and resolved upon granting the right of extension to Port Larnis. The Frentford and Euffalo line will undoubtelly be extended to Goderich. The Municipal Council of the United Counties of Bruce, Huron and Porth has voted \$50,000 toward the work. This is intended to add another highway to the great West; but what the continuation is to consist of, beyond Goderich, I will not undertake to say. The northern terminus of the Northern Railway from this city will be, it is now pretty well understood, at Owen Sound, whence it is intended to start a line of boats westward on the upper lakes.

The election of an American President is a sin opinion that the result of the choice of the American

The election of an American President is a thing that does not directly concern us, but as there is an opinion that the result of the choice of the American peeple may indirectly affect our trade relations, the election of Pierce is generally acceptable here.

The House of Assembly has adopted a proposition in favor of establishing a bi-monthly line of steamers between Quebec and Montreal in the summer, Halifax to be the Atlantic port at which they are to touch monthly in winter, and not, as was at first expected, Portland. They also resolved to vote \$75,000 a year toward the support of these steamers for soven years, commencing on the first of May next. These steamers will also be exempt from dues on the St. Lawrence.

A pension was granted on Friday night to the widow of Col. Antrobus, whose husband died of apoplexy a few days ago.

Smith O'Brien and the Canadian Parliament. Many of our readers will find the following sketch of a debate in the Canadian Parliament in relation to the Irish exiles interesting. We cut it from

The Montreal Herold:

Mr. Mackenzie moved that the House should to-morrow go into Committee of the Whole, to consider a Resolution for an Address to Her Majesty, praying for the restoration to their country of William Smith O'Brien, John Frost, and their Irish and Welsh colleagues, now in exile, for having taken part in the political troubles of a less tranquil era than the present.

Mr. Mackenzie went over the wrongs of Ireland in a long speech, in the course of which he alluded to the efforts made in the United States and elsewhere, in favor of the pardon of the persons above mentioned. He called especially on Mr. Hincks for his support, as an Irishman, on this occasion, and made quotations of great length from several documents, till

Dr. Fortier called the hon. member to order, and appealed to the generosity of the hon, member whether he should thus take up the time of the House at ruch a period of the session with the wrongs of Ireland, with The Montreal Herald :